

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

THIRD YEAR. No. 19.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1900.

Whole No. 121.

Is Advancing in Quickstep Time

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE READY FOR SOCIALISM

CAPITALISM ALREADY ON THE RUN

Tremendous Meetings in Nebraska and Iowa

Progress of the Campaign

During the past week the presidential candidate of the Social Democratic party passed through the states of Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin, with tremendous meetings everywhere. He spoke at Omaha, Clinton, Muscatine, Davenport, Burlington, Sheboygan and Milwaukee. The size of his meetings has been a genuine surprise to the old parties, and the enthusiasm for Social Democracy all along the line has taken them off their feet. Up to time of going to press we are able to insert reports of the meetings specified below.

A Dense Crowd at Omaha

The Debs meeting at Omaha on the 16th was a bombshell in the camps of the two wings of capitalism. He held his hearers as under a spell for two hours and a half. State Organizer Edwards writes: "His appeal to American manhood fell on eager, listening ears. The absolute benefit to the cause in Omaha can hardly be measured." Some idea of the meeting may be had from brief quotations from the capitalist papers. Said the Omaha Bee: "Eugene V. Debs opened his campaign in Omaha as candidate of the Social Democratic party for president last night at Washington hall, which was crowded to the doors to hear him. The stage was filled with sympathizers and there was no room left in the gallery. Mr. Debs was introduced by Clement Ryan, chairman of the Social Democratic organization. . . . Some 200 or 300 of the audience crowded forward to the stage to grasp Mr. Debs' hand when he finished, many of them being women and enthusiasts."

Under the caption, "Debs Talks to a Big Audience," the Omaha News prints a column report and a large cut of the speaker.

The World-Herald, a Bryanite paper, printed an eight-line report, but admitted that the meeting was a big one.

The Iowa Tour

Comrade A. W. Ricker writes: "The tour of Comrade Eugene V. Debs through Iowa has been a continuous ovation. Such crowds have seldom greeted a public speaker in Iowa as filled the seats, jammed the aisles and were turned away at the doors—and in spite of the intense opposition of the two old parties, who have seen their following among the working class slowly and surely walk away, and without a band or torchlight on our part to invite them, with one single exception. In truth, we are as much amazed as the politicians. In all the cities visited two-thirds of the audiences have been from the labor ranks, who have listened, cheered and thrown away their McKinley and Bryan buttons. At Clinton the meeting was the largest in numbers and the most intense in interest of any held by any party in years. At least 500 people were turned away. At Muscatine the largest hall in the town was packed to the doors and hundreds turned away. At Davenport the great Turner opera house, holding 1,800 people, was packed to suffocation and hundreds also turned away. At Burlington the story of the other three cities was repeated. The politicians are unnerved. Brass bands, torchlight processions, free passes on railroads and street cars, all have failed to draw the crowds that have greeted the Socialist leaders. Hundreds of voters have been converted beyond a doubt. The election will surprise and strike with consternation the old party politicians. Capitalism has waxed fat through being able to weaken labor at the ballot by dividing it. The breaking of the chains of partisanship and the coming together of the working class into one unity class-conscious workingman's movement marks the eve of the fall of capitalist oppression."

A Crush at Clinton

"Candidate for President on the Social Democratic Ticket Draws an Immense Audience to the People's Theater," is the way a heading in the Clinton Daily Herald reads. It printed a three-column report, also noticing the remarks of Comrade Ricker and Comrade Breckon, the candidate of our party for congress.

And at Muscatine

"Stein's Hall Was Packed," reads a headline in the Muscatine Journal, and its report opened as follows:

"Last evening at Stein's hall the disciples of Socialism held forth, and a remarkably fine audience was out to hear them, the hall being packed to its utmost capacity. George A. Lloyd, who has been prominently identified with the Socialist movement in this state for some time, presided over the meeting, and the speakers of the evening were Charles L. Breckman, candidate on the Socialist ticket for congressman from this district, and Eugene V. Debs, presidential candidate."

The Muscatine News gave a column report, quoting the speaker at length and commenting on the fact of his having a greater audience than one of the old parties had the night before.

The Davenport Demonstration

Under the flaring heading, "Thousands Hear Debs at the Turner Opera House," the Davenport Republican ran a three-column report of the meeting,

together with an amusing and harmless cartoon on Debs copied from the Minneapolis Tribune. "Social Democratic Candidate for President Makes a Fine Explanation of the Movement of Which He is Leader," the headlines continue, and then comes this introduction: "At 8 o'clock last evening Turner opera house was crowded with a larger audience than any political speaker, except Col. Roosevelt, has been able to attract during the present campaign. Every seat in the parquet, gallery and boxes was occupied and standing room was at a premium. The attraction was Eugene V. Debs, the Social Democratic nominee for president of the United States, who talked for nearly two hours and held the close attention of his audience during every minute of that time. The meeting was opened with a song by the German Glee club. Eugene V. Debs was introduced and was warmly greeted by the audience, which was composed of people of all parties and all classes. Mr. Debs as a man was certainly a favorite with those whom he addressed last night. As an orator, too, he did not fail to please. He is a ready speaker, undoubtedly much in earnest and a firm believer in what he had to say."

Campaign Notes

Debs' last speeches in Kansas were at Herington and Armourdale. Both were booms.

At Sedalia, Mo., where a new branch has been recently organized, a large crowd was at the station as the train bearing Debs went through. The presidential candidate mounted a trunk and gave the crowd a five-minute speech, which evoked cheer upon cheer.

(Continued on Second Page)

SOCIALISM IS THE ONLY OUTCOME

Editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine's Stirring Words

By John Brisben Walker

Very curious have been the many expressions on the subject of the trusts during the past year. A quarterly dividend of twenty millions of dollars for the Standard Oil Company, and nearly forty-two million dollars profits for one member of the steel trust—Mr. Carnegie's end of it—for one year are facts sufficiently surprising to startle even the deaf and dumb. Either of these fortunes continued at this rate would shortly gather to itself all the wealth of the United States and shortly thereafter might command that of Europe as well. It is a very simple problem in arithmetic. Nearly all sorts and conditions of men unite in declaring the danger which lies in the trusts; and the most delightful suggestions are made regarding the methods of curbing them. President Hadley of Yale suggests that the heads of these trusts are improper men, who should be socially ostracized. But this idea is evidently not fully shared by all college presidents, because in the New York "Mail and Express" we have headlines reading this way: "Brown Alumnae Dine. President Faunce Makes Address. Doctor Schutman Also Speaks; He Pays a High Tribute to Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller."

"Brains," Doctor Schurman is quoted as saying, "can make money, but money cannot make brains. One of the greatest problems of the day is presented by the inequality of wealth. I begrudge no man his twenty or thirty millions a

year without considering some other things: Has he increased the wages of his employees? Is he using his wealth in a way to benefit the people? If he is, he is a benefactor. All honor to Andrew Carnegie as long as he uses his money in such fashion."

If President Hadley had in view the social ostracism of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller, it is quite apparent that it would be difficult to carry out the scheme without the co-operation of his distinguished collaborators in the field of education.

Other thinkers, after wrestling with this difficult problem of what will become of us if the trusts go on eating up the wealth of the country with such avidity, finally get down to the conclusion which deserves to rank with President Hadley's. "If we have publicity, the problem will be solved," they say. Yet we have publicity now. Everybody knows the actual facts; there is no dispute regarding the conditions; nothing that could be divulged could be more startling than what we now know; all are agreed, and evidently some of these gentlemen have in mind that old fable of the cat and the mice. If the cat only had a bell on her, they would be comparatively safe, they argue. Ting-a-ling, a-ling, a-ling, and everybody, they imagine, might dodge out of the way. But the trouble is that not everybody can dodge. Pretty much everybody has been hearing the ting-a-ling for quite a while now, and with no other result than that they are compelled to sit still to be presently gobbled up. This gobbling process has now got to a very interesting stage. It is now up to the millionaires.

But the gentlemen who are almost equally divided between social ostracism and publicity as a remedy for trusts, are, ostrich-like, SIMPLY POKING THEIR HEADS INTO THE SAND and kicking their heels in the air. They refuse to recognize this scientific truth, that the trusts are in the direction of good organization. Trusts are doing away with the wasteful methods that have come down to us from barbarism. It is the trend of the times; it is bringing accurate thinking and thorough organization to bear upon the great problems of production. The advantages of this process have now been so well learned that the evolution in organization can never stop. The President Hadleys and the advocates of publicity might as well fix this thing in their minds first as last. What we call the trusts are simply the latest development of organization of the methods of production. Because mankind at large has refused to study these problems of organization and a few individuals have mastered the science, those few individuals are reaping all the benefits. Four chief points present themselves, and only four:—

First. The trusts are in the direction of scientific organization of the methods of production.

Second. Nearly all the benefits of these magnificent organizations now go to a few individuals.

Third. It is contrary to the best interests of the public and dangerous to a republican form of government that these profits should continue to accumulate in such enormous percentages.

Fourth. How are we going to bring the benefits of scientific organization into the hands of the many instead of the few?

A hundred thousand of the best brains of the world are to-day engaged on this problem. Most of these brains are those of men who have begun life by believing in the system of individual competition. Therefore they turn away

(Continued on Third page)

HOW THEY LOVE THE TOILERS!

Democratic Record

Alien contract labor bill passes Congress with every vote against it democratic.

Labor arbitration bill in Congress, 30 Democrats vote against it.

Bull pen outrage. Democratic Governor Stuenkel gets troops to terrorize the miners.

Bryan votes to ratify the Philippine treaty, 1900.

Democrats (108 of 'em) vote for a standing army of 100,000 men, in house of representatives.

All the votes in House of Representatives against bill prohibiting convict contract labor system were Democratic. 1887.

All the votes in Congress against establishing a government department of labor were democratic. 1888.

Democratic party disfranchises the negro in North Carolina. 1900.

Clark of Montana buys his way into United States senate. He gives \$100,000 (and probably more) to the democratic campaign fund. 1900.

Cleveland sends United States troops to Chicago in great A. R. U. strike, 1894.

Democratic judge issues an injunction, and Debs goes to jail. 1894.

Democratic secretary of state of Louisiana refuses to put Social Democratic ticket on the ballot. 1900.

Cleveland ratifies a treaty with Russia to send back Russians who have opposed Czarism. 1894.

Democratic politicians form the ice trust in New York to squeeze the people. Thirty-seven dead babies were taken to the morgue in one day under Ice Trust Mayor Van Wyck.

Injunction against printers saving anything against the New York Sun by democratic Judge Bookstaver.

Only five democrats vote for bill to give congress power to regulate trusts, 1900.

Fifty-seven democrats and five populists vote to pay Spain \$20,000,000 for the Philippines.

Democratic Mayor Van Wyck of New York city holds 10,175 shares of ice-trust stock. Stock is also held by democratic Judges Newberger, McMahon and Cowing and State Supreme Court Judges Barrett, Ingraham, Fitzgerald, Fursman and Pattison.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, now the chairman of the democratic national campaign committee, offered in the senate an amendment to the Porto Rican act, providing for the repayment of duties on articles imported from Porto Rico since United States occupancy. This would have given the sugar trust \$1,500,000. 1899.

Multimillionaires Clark, Croker, Mackay, Belmont, Hearst, Stevenson, Hill, Keene and officers of the silver trust and copper trust contribute heavily to the democratic campaign fund. 1900.

Republican Record

Bull pen outrage perpetrated by republican Gen. Merriam.

Eight-hour bill fails to pass the United States senate, forty republicans voting against it.

Under republican rule, republican profit sharks send 10,000 cans of putrid meat to troops in Cuba. 1899.

It is openly conceded that Hanna buys his way into the United States senate. He contributes heavily to republican campaign fund.

Republican governor of Ohio orders troops to Cleveland in street car strike. 1899.

Race riot in Illinois. Troops ordered out by republican governor. 1899.

In Oshkosh strike republican governor of Wisconsin orders troops to the scene with the remark that strikers will return to work when they see the guns. 1898.

Republican governor sends troops to Ottawa, Ill., to intimidate strikers. 1897.

Board of directors in the New York ice trust are republicans.

Republican Record

Labor leaders thrown into jail in Porto Rico by republican officials in attempt to break up unionism.

In the great Homestead strike republican governor of Pennsylvania orders the troops to the scene.

Republican Teddy Roosevelt as head of the New York police force, authorizes use of the saw-tooth club, on which the commissioner of patents refused a patent on the grounds of being inhuman and disgraceful.

Hazleton massacre, strikers shot down in cold blood by deputies under republican Sheriff Martin. He is afterwards acquitted by jury of believers in capitalism.

Roosevelt orders the infamous New York Seventh regiment (that was too cowardly to go to Cuba) to Croton Dam to intimidate men striking against inhuman conditions.

Carnegie, of blow-hole armor plate notoriety and who lives in a castle in Scotland, becomes a howling anti-imperialist. 1899.

Multi-millionaires Havemeyer, Frick, Carnegie, Gould, Hanna, Sage, Morgan, Vanderbilt, Armour and Rockefeller contribute heavily to the republican campaign fund. 1900.

Gov. Pingree announces alliance with multi-millionaire Gen. Alger in the latter's attempt to get into United States senate. 1899.

Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews, president of Brown university, is fired.

Republican chief of police in New York city stops May day meeting of Socialists. 1899.

Republican receivers Henry C. Payne and others get democratic United States Judge Jenkins to issue an injunction prohibiting the men on the Northern Pacific railway from striking.

Republican ex-President Benj. Harrison argues against the 3-cent street car fare in Indianapolis.

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SEYMOUR STEEDMAN Secretary
EUGENE V. DEBS VICTOR L. BRIGGS
CORINNE S. BROWN

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1900.

NATIONAL TICKET

Social Democratic Party



NATIONAL EMBLEM

For President:

EUGENE V. DEBS

For Vice-President:

JOB HARRIMAN

Inhuman Humans

The working class own nothing but their labor-power, which they must sell to the capitalist in order to live. The machine competes with the worker and reduces the number of jobs. The great number of workers bid against each other for the small number of remaining jobs, and wages go down practically to the subsistence level. It is no fault, therefore, of the worker that his wages are low, and no badge of his personal inferiority.

In Chicago the other day a wealthy cloak manufacturer gave a "heart to heart" (ugh!) talk to a theater full of the victim class—the sharp-faced, hollow-eyed toilers in the cloak and other factories, and he told them what a blessing McKinleyism was, and how it kept wages up so that the working people "shared with capital and did not have to work for foreign pauper wages." And then a poor, goaded slave in the gallery called out:

"But I only get \$7 a week!"

And what was the "heart to heart" orator's reply, do you think? He said: "If you do you are probably, not worth any more," and the thoughtless crowd set up a laugh, while the other \$7-a-week fellows kept silent.

It was a cruel, brutal retort and it showed the real heartlessness of capitalism as exemplified in one of its beneficiaries, who probably thought himself humane.

If you will cast your eye over the national Republican campaign book you will find that the industrial workers in the prosperous western state of Iowa get on the average \$6.80 a week, and in the representative eastern industrial state of Pennsylvania an average of \$8.60. But these are capitalistic figures, and in compiling them the fat salaries of stock-holding presidents and of superintendents have been included. These will balance the item of child labor. So you can see that the \$7-a-week Chicago man was an average worker after all, and the remark that he wasn't worth any more would apply to the average worker—man, woman and child—in this great land of the "free."

Capitalistic Buncombe

"I declare most emphatically that the interests of business-men and working-men are identical. They cannot be separated. We cannot benefit the one without conferring a corresponding benefit on the other; nor can we injure the one without injuring the other."

There is just enough truth in the above piece of republican campaign oratory to fool some workingmen. Under the present capitalistic system—a system of a master class and a servant class—the servant is affected by the fortunes of the master. The more resplendent the table of the master the more the crumbs that fall to the servants. So if you believe in a system that divides the people into a master class and a servant class, you will doubtless vote for the republican outfit. But do not forget that such a division of society is an abomination to all our ideals of brotherhood and the rights of equality in citizenship. It is your duty, not to look for crumbs like some domesticated inferior beast, but to vote out the bad system and to vote in the new system of brotherhood, of Socialism. Vote to hold your head as high as any other man, and to cut yourself off from de-

pendence on the fortunes of any other man. To-day the capitalist class owns and controls the means of production, and only by their permission can you earn a "living." You are puffed up with the idea that you are a "free" American citizen. Why don't you vote to make yourself truly so? A ballot for Eugene V. Debs is a world-shaking kick against the present iniquitous and hellish system.

An Impending Change

This has been a campaign without issues so far as the capitalist parties are concerned. The things they trumped up as issues were puerile in the extreme. Light weight Bryan is the same old voluble, anti-anything-for votes that he has always been, and has given the Republicans a seeming walkover. The disintegration of the Democratic party is impending, and no big party will step into its shoes, for the reason that the rising Social Democracy will drive the capitalists and believers in capitalism into the ultra-capitalist (republican) party, the better to fight the young labor giant. Capitalism will be forced to close in its ranks, for to divide its forces will be to give the Socialists a clear road to Washington. From the break-up of the democratic party we will get those who are truly democratic, the reactionaries will go to the party of capitalism. Who says we are not making history?

The Dignity of a Day

"In the present campaign the brunt of the fighting will again fall upon the workingman. The fate of the nation is once more in his hands. Upon his decision may depend the prosperity and happiness of this and many future generations of Americans."

The above is out of the mouth of a Republican stump orator. Ah, if the toilers only understood the truth of it as well as the masters do! Think of it, the great class of oppressed, distressed and harassed people having it in their power to unilaterally vote away the incubus. Why not do it? Is there any good reason why? Why not vote out the condition of perpetual embarrassment, of the endless worry and anxiety of existing under capitalism? Why not stand together? If we "do not hang together we will hang separately" as things are going to-day. Let us meet the occasion as becomes vigilant, thinking human beings—let us be our own true friends, and with our united strength wrench the reins of government from the clutch of the oppressing class, and make clear the pathway along which will come the co-operative commonwealth.

Mayor Jones contributes a short letter to Hearst's Chicago Nightmarer in which he says that what the starving miners need is arbitration. And Bryan also sends a letter and says the same thing. With due respect for these two campaigners for capitalism, we would modestly submit that a better thing still would be PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Think of the many half-starved workingmen who have applauded the political speeches of Corporation Attorney Bourke Cockran, and then say there is not plenty of work to be done by the Socialists!

Senator Beveridge says it is the trusts that are preparing opportunities for young men. This is an admission that the competitive system has outlived its usefulness.

A timely note to our comrades everywhere: Make your preparations to have watchers in all the voting places. Do not underestimate the importance of this. Do not leave the emissaries of capitalism, the fellows who have torn down our bills and destroyed our literature, to be masters of the situation. Let them know that they are watched and that to destroy a ballot is a much more serious thing than to deface a poster or a sticker.

Thus far considerably over a million pieces of campaign literature have been sent out from the headquarters of the national campaign committee. Two hundred thousand of the small Debs leaflets have been sold, 250,000 of the stickers, 400,000 each of leaflets 3, 4, 5 and 6, 350,000 of leaflet 2, of which 50,000 were in German, 30,000 in Polish and 25,000 in Bohemian.

The reports of the Paris World's Congress of Social Democrats are so meager and unsatisfying that we must ask our readers to wait for the special report which we will shortly receive from our party's representative at the meeting, Comrade Eugene Dietzgen.

NOTES AND COMMENT

There are distinctions without a difference. What difference would it make to Socialists whether Bryan or McKinley is elected? None whatever. The rule of capitalism would proceed as at present, and workingmen would be plundered as at present. The right thing is to vote for Debs and Harriman.

"If Bryan is elected," says Mark Hanna, "the country will be ruined!" "If McKinley is elected," says Boss Croker, "the republic will be wrecked and an empire will be established upon its ruins." In either case it is from the "frying pan into the fire." Workingmen by voting for Debs and Harriman will avoid all responsibility for the calamity predicted.

The republican party has a Mark Hanna with a jimmy to crack safes and rake in all the cash he wants. The Socialist Democratic party has no Mark Hanna with a jimmy. It depends upon free-will contributions for its campaign fund.

There is one way out of the sad conditions which environ workingmen—not to back out a la crawfish; not to fight out a la strike; not to shoot out a la Christian civilization, but vote out like a courageous, independent, liberty-loving Socialist.

Would you like to behold a picture more precious than silver or gold, jeweled crowns and garnered pelf? Then go to the polls on election day and hear a Socialist freeman say, "Here is a man who owns himself."

It was Goldsmith's idea that those who think govern those who toil. When toilers think as well as toil, and vote their convictions, the new civilization which Socialists contend for will be inaugurated.

Capitalism, unlike the spider to the fly, doesn't invite the workingman into its parlor nor its dining-room, but seizes upon his wages and tells him to find consolation in his hut at the foot of the hill.

"Let well enough alone," is an old adage. But when did well enough in human affairs exist? Just now things are had enough to satisfy Satan. To let them alone is to obey the behest of capitalism.

Socialism proposes a new civilization by the ballot. Capitalism proposes to retain and maintain the old civilization by the bullet.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. P. L.—The plan is full of danger and should be avoided at all hazards. The same purpose is served by voting for the single elector. Fight the suggestion; it might give rise to grave suspicions.

Jason Spafford, Mass.—Will appear next week.

Wm. J. J., Kan.—From 1850 to 1880 the productivity of labor increased five-fold. If wages had increased in the same proportion, the average wage in 1880 would have been \$1,240. In the same proportion the average wage today would be considerably over \$2,000.

W. S. Varnum, Arizona, and K. J. Wilson, Washington.—The corrected figures were given in No. 17, which see.

M. B. M., Mass.—If one of the old parties is to blame for the trusts, why are there trusts in Europe?

Big Herron Meeting at Milwaukee.

Last Thursday evening Professor Herron addressed a big meeting at Lincoln Hall, Milwaukee, the audience being made up of radicals of various sorts and also those who went out of mere curiosity. Robert Mcister presided, and a brief address was also made by J. Still Wilson, of Michigan. Prof. Herron was received with strong evidences of approval and spoke for two hours. He made many telling points. Speaking of "prosperity" of the McKinley sort, he likened society to the human body, and said that if the blood all went to the head it would not be called prosperity, but apoplexy.

How are we to settle the unequal contest between man and machine? Will the machine finally go into partnership with the laborer? Can these forces of nature finally be controlled for the benefit of her suffering children? Will these giants, these Titans, shorten or lengthen the hours of labor? Will they give leisure for the industrious, or will they make the rich richer and the poor poorer? . . . In the days of cannibalism the strong devoured the weak—actually ate their flesh. In spite of all the laws that man has made, in spite of all advances in science, the strong, the heartless, still live on the weak, the unfortunate and the foolish. The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for his wife and children through all his anxious, barren, wasted life—who goes to his grave without ever having one luxury—has been the food of the others.—Col. R. G. Ingersoll.

Texas—The initial number of the Southern Socialist, published at Blum, Texas, is a creditable production. Its motto is: "He that won't reason is a bigot; he that can't reason is a fool, and he that dare not reason is a slave." The number contains the Social Democratic platform and a well-selected miscellany. A Texas comrade writes that the capitalistic politicians are conceding the Social Democrats a vote of 20,000 in the Lone Star state.

Don't forget Prof. Herron at Central Music Hall, Chicago, October 31st. Bring a friend. An admission fee of 15 cents will be charged, which will pay for the hall and leave a snug sum over, so that no further call for money will be made on those in attendance.

Campaign Notes

(Continued from First Page)

Comrade Chas. E. Breckman, our candidate for congress in the Second Iowa district, is making a stirring canvass. As an old trades' unionist he is bringing the party the active support of organized labor, and his capitalist competitors are wroth to see their constituents intellectually stampeded.

The battle is raging fiercely in Iowa. The Socialistic shells are bursting all along the line and the old politicians are trying frantically to check the stampede. Rally, comrades, rally!

At Topeka the old A. R. U. veterans, scarred and weather beaten with black-list persecution, were a commanding feature of the meeting, and when Debs said: "In 1894 we were clubbed, jailed and shot by the government for venturing to make a very modest request of the railroads, while in 1900 we are marching on the government, and when we take possession of that we will take care of the railroads," the roar that went up made the windows rattle and jarred the rafters.

Comrades Ricker, Lloyd and Breckman toured Iowa with Comrade Debs and took care of overflow meetings at every point. The enthusiasm everywhere is intense. Watch Iowa!

At Topeka Comrade Debs was met on the stage by a delegation of engineers and firemen, headed by Joshua A. Leach, the founder of the Brotherhood of Firemen, who initiated Debs into the brotherhood at Terre Haute twenty-five years ago. The tears glistened in the eyes of "Old Pap" Leach, as he embraced Debs and exclaimed, "My boy," and those who witnessed the touching scene will not soon forget it.

The meeting at Armourdale was the most satisfactory of those held in Kansas. It took place in the open air, and at the conclusion over a hundred, in shaking hands with Debs announced their conversion from old partyism. Among these was a family of five brothers, all Republicans.

No political meeting can be held in Kansas on Sunday, so Comrade Debs gave free lectures instead. They were straight Socialism and made many converts. At the one held at Abilene scores took off their McKinley and Bryan buttons.

Sees the Populists' End

Under an Abilene (Kan.) dateline the Kansas City Star last week published the following: "E. V. Debs made two addresses in this county yesterday, speaking at Herington in the afternoon and here last night. His lectures were upon the ethics of Socialism and made little reference to the political campaign."

"I find," he said this morning, "a very strong Socialist sentiment in Kansas. Many men tell me they are going to support the movement and I have fully realized all I expected in this state. Were we able to make the canvass in Kansas that the old parties are making, we would cast 50,000 votes. A large element is ripe for the teachings of Socialism. After the election that element of the people's party that keeps up a separate existence for the purpose of allying itself in fusion with the democracy will be dead as a door nail. It will be one thing or the other. This is the last campaign in which the people's party will cut any figure. The fight is narrowing down to capitalism and Socialism, and there is no room for a party that is neither flesh, fish nor fowl."

Our comrades in Newark, N. J., have flung to the breeze an elegant street banner, a photograph of which has been sent to this office. The banner is a large net-work affair, hangs over the middle of the street, and bears portraits of the two national candidates, together with suitable lettering. These are the things that help thwart the conspiracy of silence and which send to the toiler's consciousness the message of the coming of Social Democracy to strike down his chains.

To the hundreds of comrades who have written to headquarters for a Debs date for their city and have been disappointed, the national campaign committee would suggest, as a substitute, that they order a hundred, or a thousand, Debs and Herron speeches. The committee has had these grand opening speeches of the campaign printed in small booklet form, and offers them as the best literature of the campaign. Comrades who were willing to stand the expense of a lecture by our presidential candidate should invest the amount in these speeches at \$3 per hundred, \$15 per thousand.

NOTICE

The old parties got better treatment from the button factory than we did, and this accounts for the delay in the buttons. They failed to keep their contract to deliver the new buttons on the 15th, and last week, with orders from all sections to the number of 8,000, we were not able to ship a button. They are here now and they are beautiful! We can now sell either old or new patterns at the old price, 20 cents a dozen.

Comrade F. J. Hlavacek, the Bohemian organizer, has been doing great havoc in the Illinois coal region.

Farmer Socialists

The interest in Socialism on the part of the farmers is one of the surprises of the last few years. It used to be supposed that Social Democracy was a thing to interest city wage-workers only, but this notion is being summarily dispelled. The earnestness of the farmers in studying scientific Socialism has come as a surprise even to the Social Democratic agitators themselves. The Appeal to Reason, the most extensively circulated Social Democratic paper in this country (only the Youth's Companion has a larger weekly circulation), says that a large fraction of its readers are farmers, and we are gratified to state that a large number of our branches are made up of the same class. And it is no wonder that the farmers are waking up to their peril when it is understood that less than half of the farmers of the United States actually own their own farms.

It used to be supposed that the farmers' great enemy was the bonanza farm, but now there is a wakening up to the fact that the farmer is exploited more directly through the transportation companies. Instead of working for himself, the farmer really works for the greedy railways and the other highwaymen of commerce. He is at their mercy. He cannot get to market except under the conditions they are pleased to lay down. The government statistics show that, while the farmers as a class are not being decimated in number, they are being ground down to most miserable poverty. Between the railroads and the money-lenders, the farmers have been squeezed most viciously, and the world-wide gambling in food-stuffs, the tampering with national conditions by wheat and other corners, have all sooner or later come down upon his unprotected shoulders with the full ferocity of a wolfish civilization. To keep his head above water is the great daily worry with the tenant of the farm. The amount of hired farm help is decreasing, and the farmer himself and his family are doing the work. They are workers and have at least the same interests as the workers of the cities. Capitalism, as has been said, exploits the farmer terribly, it having absolute control not only of the means whereby he gets his crops to market, but of the fixing of the prices of the crops.

According to the government census of 1890, the average income of the American farmer was \$540 a year, with an average of five mouths to be fed in his family. Now notice how close his is to the average income of a city wage-worker, who gets \$440, as shown also by the census. In this latter figure is included the wages of child labor, so that the probability is that the farmer and the city worker fare about alike. There are 2,512,604 farm families who live on farms they have not a clear title to—over half the entire number of farm families. There are over 2,000,000 tenant farmers in the country. And those who have mortgaged farms or crops are worse off than those who are mere tenants. They may be able to pay off the mortgage, but it takes all they have and they must immediately open up accounts under a mortgage for the next year.

No scheme of finance, tariff or taxation can better the farmers. They must join with their brothers in distress in the cities to fight for Socialism.

Startles the Conservatives

Prof. Albion W. Small, of the Chicago University, uttered a truth last week that must sound ominous to the hosts of capitalism. With the dignity that pertains to the office of college instructor, and in plain, dispassionate language, he gave it out cold that Socialism was to be the issue of the immediate future, willy-nilly. The following from a daily paper tells the tale:

"Prof. Albion W. Small head of the sociological department at the University of Chicago, told the members of his classes yesterday that in subsequent political campaigns the issues will be questions having a sociological and social bearing. 'In 1904,' Professor Small said, 'socialism will be the issue of the national election.'

"If it happens that there shall be a time of business depression between the election next November and the election four years later Socialists will make a strong bid to the people for their votes. Socialism will take a more conspicuous part in politics the longer you live. So far Americans have not been called upon to settle questions of this kind, as have the English and the Belgians. Nevertheless social problems are bound to take the place of the questions on which issues are now based."

Professor Small is one of the leading sociologists of the country and is editor of the Journal of Sociology. He has long been one of the most fearless of college professors in the matter of the social problems, and seems thus far to have successfully braved the Rockefeller censorship. He claims to be a republican.

Comrade Edwards is having big meetings in Indiana. Particulars next week.

The Cook County, Illinois, ticket will appear next week.

TRAVELING MEN ARE IN THE SOUP

Overtaken by the Brutal Might of
the Competitive System they Go
Down Like Bees in the
Shambles

COME TO SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

Drummers for the Wholesale Grocers Make
Profits for their Employer and End
The Year in Debt

No class of workers has been struck harder by the recent development of commercialism than the traveling men. The old-time jolly drummer, dressed faultlessly, putting up at the best hotels, and liberal in his expense account, is a thing of the past. His was a sort of specialized, skilled work, for which he had fitted himself by years of experience, and he was worth a good deal of money to his house, and if his house did not appreciate him, there were other houses ready and anxious to get his services. In other fields of toil, the workers were more and more getting the worst of it, but the drummer never gave this a thought, for he felt himself secure beyond peradventure. In the factories and mills and mines, perfected machinery produced an overplus of workers and they had to underbid each other for the number of jobs that remained. In the great mills, machines were introduced that could be run just as well by women, and, later on, by children. Homes were desolated, men and women were brutalized and made reckless even unto suicide, but the drummer did not allow this to worry him; nay, more! it was quite probable that his sympathies were with the capitalists when the poor wretches struck against debasing conditions. On the political field the drummer was either a whooping republican or a hurrahing democrat. He said that only lazy people could not succeed in this great land of the free and that if there were any real justification in the murmurings of the toilers it lay in the fact of "too many foreigners coming here"—in very few instances seeing down deep enough to realize the true cause of their misery: the exploitation under the capitalistic wage system.

But the drummer finally found himself in the plight of the boy who stood by grinning when his companions were attacked by bees. Something suddenly struck him, and struck him hard. And then our friend the drummer found himself in the same boat as the toilers of mill and factory.

The concentration of business under fewer heads, the driving out of the smaller concerns under the remorseless law of competition, the more economical organization of the great business interests soon brought about a condition under which one traveling man could do the work formerly done by the competing many. The many thrown out of work soon discovered that while they were valuable men in their life-long calling, they were misfits and incompetents where they tried to invade new fields. Wherever they turned they found seekers after employment ahead of them, and they began to think there were too many men in the world. Then there was naturally a turning back to the old field and a desperate scramble to get at the few remaining jobs. As always, capitalism saw its advantage, and down went the drummers' wages.

And this is the condition of things to-day. It is no wonder that the more clear-headed drummers (those who still have employment, and those who have not), are turning to Social Democracy as the only hope of humanity. They can see now the trend of things, the inevitable and unchangeable law, and the only possible salvation. Many of their brothers, it is true, have gone wildly into the trust-smashing camps and have grasped at the first reactionary scheme of wily politicians that has come to their notice, but even they, after they get a dose of experience, will get in line for the co-operative commonwealth.

But let us give a concrete case, to give point to the above. Let us take, for instance, the drummers for the big grocery houses, men who were formerly among the best paid and valuable of traveling men. To-day, almost without exception, they are lucky to eke out a bare living. Under the new conditions they are paid at the rate of 4 per cent on their sales, and an extra good man who can sell from \$70,000 to \$80,000 worth of goods would therefore appear to make about \$3,000 per annum; but this is not the case. Out of that \$3,000 he has to pay his expenses, which amount to about \$1,800 a year, which means that his income is not over \$1,200, where it used to be from \$1,800 to \$2,000.

Now, mind you, the above pertains only to the privileged few, the pink of

the profession, who are able to make big sales. The majority sell much less than the amount given above. They do well if their yearly sales reach \$40,000 or \$60,000, so that, at the 4 per cent rate, we see that they make SCARCELY A PENNY OVER THEIR TRAVELING EXPENSES. Some may make a trifle over, but surely not enough to support a family on! There you see where men land under the competitive system.

And the wholesale grocer is careful to manage so that he does not lose anything. He makes it a rule to demand a deposit of at least \$1,000 from every traveling man, he sends out, and he takes from this anything the drummer uses while on the road, either for himself or for his family. In most cases, the fact is that the deposit is used up before the year has passed, and the traveling man, WHO HAS MADE PROFITS FOR HIS EMPLOYER, BECOMES HIMSELF A PAUPER, or the next thing to it, AND HAS TO QUIT.

Frederic Heath.

Socialism Is The Only Outcome

Editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine's Stirring Words
(Continued from First page)

now from any true solution of the difficulty. They exchange such valuable suggestions as those regarding social ostracism and publicity. Why? Because they do not wish to see the figure of governmental co-operation, which looms up as the only barrier to individual accumulation.

A man whose father was one of the great operators of Wall street, who controlled so many millions that he was able to wreck or make the great business enterprises, said to the writer recently at a dinner that all investment was becoming doubtful; he did not know where to put a dollar. All classes of enterprises were so largely at the disposal of manipulation in the street, one day depressed far below par and the next raised far above, always with a like purpose, the one of serving individual interests, that investment in securities quoted on the street had become a lottery. It was in the power of four or five men, by manipulation of the stock or by starting a parallel enterprise, or by any other of the numerous methods so well known, to make or break literally anything or anybody. Here were the methods of the father being applied to the son's disadvantage. Greater whales had appeared in the seas which were capable of swallowing the sharks; the sharks were in jeopardy.

No well-informed man in the business world of to-day but believes that with two or three hundred millions at his disposal, a brain as able as some of those now in active careers may in turn attack and crush one leading business interest after another until even the millionaires may be swept from the field and practically all the wealth of the country concentrated in one great corporation.

It is lucky that the first man to perfect a science of business organization should also be a man whose impulses carry him in the direction of education. The same means that build great universities might just as deftly merge the republic into a monarchy. Any one who is at all on the inside of affairs in New York has hourly proof of the endless influence which money exercises over politicians, the press, educational institutions, and even the ministry itself. A hundred thousand apologists of no mean intellectual capacity are always at the beck and call of a hundred millions of dollars, together with a less army of viler minds who stand ready to tear down the best and noblest if by so doing they can earn a fee.

Here we are then.

Eighty millions of people under a form of government which may be denominated a republic tempered by the use of money at the polls, up against the question of the distribution of wealth. Let it go on upon present lines, and in ten years more not all the intelligence of the nation can provide a remedy. AND IS THERE ANY REMEDY TO-DAY? ONE ONLY—GOVERNMENTAL OWNERSHIP. Buy out these great interests; pay them a fair price—an extravagant price if need be, but buy them and turn them into the hands of the people to manage FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL.

Ah! the people! I hear you say that they are crude and stupid and corrupt and will not manage well. Perhaps. Undoubtedly the management of many will never equal in economy of management the management of one brain. But then, economy is not the sole purpose; and if it costs more to manage, let us bear in mind that this additional cost will be represented by salaries of the many.

We have no civil service capable of administering such things? I grant you. We have never had occasion for a civil service. Our postal affairs and our collections of customs dues are comparatively unimportant. A little better or a little worse does not concern the average man. He would scarcely cross the street to help better the civil service. But if the street-cars were under the control of the civil service, if the great transportation com-

TRAGEDY OF THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Quotations from Rev. George D. Herron's "Between Caesar and Jesus":
We live near the culmination of a social system. . . . The social crisis discloses conscience and civilization becoming separate entities. Civilization no longer represents the conscience of the individuals who must find therein their work. The facts and forces which now organize industry and so-called justice violate the best instincts of mankind. Civilization affords no industrial machinery by which the Christ-spirit can express itself in things. This best force in society is helpless to effectuate itself in facts. . . . In fine, civilization denies to man that highest of all rights—the right to live a guiltless life, the right to do right. . . . It is only the densest ethical ignorance that talks about a "Christian business" life, for business is now intrinsically evil, whatever good may come out of it. Whoever says that a man can live the Christian life, while at the same time successfully participating in the present order of things, is either profound in the lack of knowledge, or else he deliberately lies. . . . Only by a sort of terrible daily denial of his spiritual self, a cruci-

fixion of the principles by which he longs to organize his life, can a man wrest a stained and insecure livelihood from this terrible war for bread which



REV. GEORGE D. HERRON

we call "industry." . . . This forcible appropriation of the resources of the people and of the products of their toil we are taught to view as the devel-

opment of industry; while people starve in a world of abundance because, as Edward Bellamy says, too much is produced. . . . In a competitive society, with its natural monopoly of opportunity and power by the strong, with its desolating conquests of sheer economic might, a complete ethical life is impossible to the weak and strong alike.

Only in a subjective and inadequate sense, and that through collision and suffering, can a man even try to follow Christ in the present system. . . . There must be a new social machinery in order that love and conscience may organize the world for the common good of all. . . . It does not lie in the natures of things that righteousness should be pursued and achieved only through tragedy. . . . There is no individual redemption from a social system; only a social redemption will free each individual at last. . . . Society can be healthy only in the health of the whole body. . . . The church that stands for a mere saving and culture of the individual soul is the abode of the lost, and not an ark of safety. Private property in righteousness is the worst form of private property.

panies having in charge the safety of his person and the prompt delivery of his freight were in charge of the civil service, how quickly the public interest would be aroused. Then we should have a civil service in reality.

I challenge any reasoning mind taking up this subject without regard to past prejudices to arrive at any other goal than public ownership. "Social ostracism," "publicity"—they are the FEEBLE CRIES OF CHILDREN. Let us brace up and look the situation fully in the face. Either it must continue, and it is every moment growing more like an avalanche, or it must end in public ownership.

Notes of The Movement

Chicago—Social Democrats of this city have a fad. They call it Sticker parties, and they have more fun than a harrel of monkeys and do some pretty tall campaigning at the same time. Night after night parties of our comrades, both boys and girls, sally forth with their pockets full of Debs stickers and nothing escapes them. Windows, telegraph poles, railings, lamp posts and what not. The approaches to the elevated railroads are almost white with the bits of propaganda paper, and they have given the old parties a genuine fright. They begin to realize that Socialism must be reckoned with. Nor do the stickers give undue indications of strength. The Debs sentiment is growing amazingly. A month ago the street campaign button men had no use for Debs buttons; now there is a local Debs button famine because of their anxiety to stock up with them. One man, for instance, who came into the office of The Herald last week, said he had over 250 calls for Debs buttons in two days. He wanted twenty dozen, but had to be temporarily disappointed. A speaking campaign of unprecedented magnitude is being carried on all over the city. Over twenty-five meetings are held each evening, and street meetings without number on all evenings and Sunday afternoons. Some of the campaigners who are at work are: J. Stitt Wilson, Seymour Stedman, Walter Thomas Mills, George Koop, Geo. Evans, J. B. Smiley, Jesse Cox, Philip Brown, F. Svoboda, Chas. Soelke, W. C. Horgan, Jacob Winnen, F. C. Strickland, Peter Knickrehn, James Wright and—but it would make a long list to give them all. You can look for a big Debs vote in Chicago.

Wisconsin—Racine comrades have been doing effective work by asking old party speakers what they think of Socialism. Their replies have been funny, and the audiences have rather relished the interruptions. Milwaukee is doing a good speaking campaign. Besides our candidate for governor, Howard Tuttle, we have had J. Stitt Wilson from Michigan, Prof. Herron, Dr. Berger, Emil Seidel, Thos. C. P. Myers, Richard Elsner, Carl Malewsky, Victor L. Berger, Robert Meister and others. Howard Tuttle held a big meeting at Two Rivers last week. Two Rivers is the home town of Comrade Dicke, our candidate for lieutenant-governor, and his fellow townsmen showed their appreciation of his worth by their greeting as he appeared at the meeting. The Milwaukee Federated Trades Council has voted to attend the Debs meeting in a body.

Massachusetts.—A pamphlet has been issued for distribution to voters in Hanson, Hanover and Rockland, in the interests of the candidature of Comrade McCartney, who has so faithfully served the people of those places during his term in the Massachusetts legislature. It gives a list of the bills introduced by him and also several really surprising excerpts from Boston and other papers showing the power for the people wielded by him in the halls of state legislation, with an introduction by Comrades Inkley and Holmes, respectively the president and secretary of Branch 20,

S. D. P. There is also a card from Comrade McCartney in which he "hopes that this new method of rendering an account to the people will meet with approval." The hearts of all true Social Democrats go out to the Massachusetts comrades in their bright prospects of again placing in the state house so wholesome a personality as Comrade McCartney, and such a true socialist.

Michigan.—The Rev. C. A. Varnum was recently required by the Methodist Michigan Conference to withdraw from his candidacy for judge of probate of Calhoun County on the Social Democratic ticket, although other Methodist preachers were candidates on other tickets. Being threatened with removal if he refused to withdraw, and knowing that with millions of workers in other fields he was dependent upon the powers that be for his daily bread, he complied. He was not thereby converted from Socialism, and it is a gratifying fact that through this partisan action the cause of Socialism has received larger attention than it had before in that portion of the state.

"It is infinitely better to vote for freedom and fail, than to vote for slavery and succeed."—Eugene V. Debs.

LOCAL BRANCHES

Notices of Branch Meetings Inserted for
25 Cents per Month

CALIFORNIA

Liberty Branch, San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday evenings, commencing at 8. Admission free. Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening. Membership, Social Democrat Herald free to each member, 25 cents per month. Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Turk street.

Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Woodmen's Hall, 1254 Spring St. J. Frank, 700 Dayton Ave., Secretary.

Branch No. 12, San Francisco (German). Holds business meeting first Sunday each month, at 1 o'clock p. m., at 117 Turk street. Agitation meeting on third Sunday evening, same place, to which public is invited. August F. Mayer, secretary, 1400 Polk street.

Branch No. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at 3:30 p. m., at 1715 California Ave., Chas. M. Davis, Secretary, 1629 17th Street.

Branch No. 3, Goldfield, meets every Sunday at 7:30 p. m., at City Hall, Ches. La Camp, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at 2 p. m., at P. Scheffer's, 703 Main St., Hartford. Louis Schief, Sec., 26 Spring St., Bridgeville, Conn.

Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 p. m., at Aurora Hall, C. Volmer, Sec.

Branch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third Thursdays at Turn Hall meeting room, Village street. Secretary, Richard Niederwieser, Box 760.

ILLINOIS

Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 63 Dearborn St.

Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening, Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 254 Westworth Ave.

Branch No. 2 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets first and third Saturday at 3 p. m., at Nagle's Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave. Ferdinand Svoboda, Secretary, 604 West 18th Street.

Branch No. 3 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p. m., in Dunder's place, 1080 W. 18th place. Joseph Dunder, Secretary.

Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sunday, at 9 a. m., at 1403 Line Street, J. A. Ambros, Secretary, 4040 Wood Street.

Branch No. 6, Chicago, meets at 1145 W. 63rd St., first and third Sundays at 3 p. m. Gus Larson, Secretary, 6243 Center Avenue.

INDIANA

Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, meets first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month at Socialist Hall, corner Market and Noble sts. Address all communications to the Sec. of State Executive Board, Thomas Cation, 617 Arbor Ave.

IOWA

Branch No. 2, Hiteaman, meets every fourth Friday in the month at opera house. James Baxter, chairman, Wm. Truman, secretary, Box 161.

KENTUCKY

Branch No. 4, Bellevue, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday, at 2 p. m., and 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 91 Fairfield Ave. We will aim to make it interesting for all. Harry Listerman, Sec., 122 Feete Ave.

MASSACHUSETTS

Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Springfield Turner Hall, Carl Schwabe, Organizer, 24 Jackson St.

Branch No. 5, Lynn, permanent headquarters, 71 Monroe St. Business meeting every Monday night at 7:30. Open house. Public invited. Harry Gutimer, Sec., 42 Essex St.

Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets Friday nights at 8 p. m. for business at Socialist Hall, Clark's Block, corner Main and Center Sts. Every comrade is expected to attend one meeting a month. Mrs. Annie Bowditch, Secretary, 81 Prospect St.

Branch No. 29, Roxbury, Mass., meets at 24 Warren St., 2d and 4th Fridays of every month. Public invited.

MICHIGAN

Branch No. 1, Battle Creek, Mich., meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of each month, at 3 p. m., at 10 W. Main Street, in the International Congress Hall. All are cordially invited. L. C. Rogers, Secretary.

MINNESOTA

Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Gesswein, on Main St. A. Kingsbury, Secretary.

MISSOURI

Branch No. 7, Kansas City, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 1800 Union Ave. G. J. Storz, Secretary, 130 W. 9th St.

MONTANA

Branch No. 1, Butte, meets every Thursday, at 1:30 p. m., at Engineers' Hall, Owsley Block. G. Frankel, Sec. 71 E. Park Street.

Branch No. 2, Butte, meets first and third Sunday of each month at G. W. Wood's home, Chico, Mont.

NEW JERSEY

Branch No. 1, Secaucus, Michael W. Schor, 87 Livingston St.

Branch No. 5, Camden, N. J., meets every 3d Sunday of the month. For particulars address Paul Eberding, 1204 Kilduff Ave.

Branch No. 3, (German) Newark, meets every third Saturday, at International Hall, 7 Bedford St. Hens Hertwig, Secretary, 7 Bedford St.

Branch No. 6, (German), Paterson, N. J., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p. m., at Helvetia Hall, 54-56 Van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Edmund St.

NEW YORK

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York, meets every second Tuesday at 412 Grand street, Windsor Hall. James Allman, Secretary, 32 Suffolk St. Care of "Forward."

East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every first and third Thursday at 113 Clinton St. A. Guyer, Secretary, 125 Suffolk St.

Branch No. 5, Brooklyn, New York, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at 36 Moore St. Visitors welcome. Comrades desiring to organize should communicate with Secretary Sol. Pressman, 190 Boerum St.

Branch No. 10, New York, meets every Friday, at 8 p. m., at Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Organizer, Joseph Williams, 56 Henry St.

OHIO

Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, meets at Richelson Hall southeast corner 9th and Plum Sts., every Sunday at 2 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Jos. Jasini, Secretary, 1410 Central Avenue.

OREGON

Branch No. 1, Portland, meets every Monday night at Washington Hotel, Cor. 3d and Flinders Sts. Everybody invited. T. C. Wandland, chairman; Mrs. N. E. Fortisch, secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA

Branch No. 1, Philadelphia, meets every Monday, at 8 p. m., at 423 S. 3rd Street, until further notice.

Branch No. 4, Connersport, meets every second and 4th Wednesday of each month in E. of L. Hall, Chas. Knipe, Chairman; L. H. Morse, Secretary; Ben. Codington, Treasurer.

Branch No. 5, Philadelphia, meets first Friday of each month—Executive meets every Sunday morning—at S. D. P. Club Rooms, at 423 S. Third St. Organizer, M. Gillis, 1007 S. Third St.

Branch No. 10, Williamsport, meets every Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m., in Social Labor hall, No. 26 East 3d St. G. H. Smith, chairman; Jno. Lyon, secretary, 743 Second St. Public invited.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Central Committee, S. D. P., meets second and fourth Monday of the month at Brewers' Hall, southeast corner Fourth and Chestnut sts.

Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets at Keller's Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Prairie, every second and fourth Thursday evening.

Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Friday in Goetz's Hall, corner Green Bay and Concordia Ave.

Branch No. 3, Sheboygan, meets every second Thursday of the month at Emil Handoch's place, 1011 Michigan Ave. Secretary, Eugene F. Eichenberger, 1701 N. 11th street.

Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friday each month at Keller's Hall, corner 2nd and Brown Sts. George Moerschel, Secretary, 331 25th St.

Branch No. 5, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, southeast corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. O. Wild, Secretary, 81 Prospect St.

Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Volkmann's Hall, 21 and Center St., 1 p. m. Secretary, Rudolph Loeschman, 1125 3rd St.

Branch No. 22, Milwaukee, meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 524 Clark street. Henry Harbicht, Sec., 1074 7th Street.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM

Adopted at the Indianapolis Convention, March, 1900

WHERE DEBS WILL SPEAK

Cleveland, Ohio.....	October 23
Wheeling, W. Va.....	" 24
Philadelphia.....	" 25
Trenton, N. J.....	" 26
Brockton, Mass.....	" 27
Whitman, Mass.....	" 27
Boston, Mass.....	" 28
Rockland, Mass.....	" 29
New York City.....	" 30
Connecticut.....	" 31
Rochester.....	November 1
Toledo, Ohio (afternoon).....	" 2
Evansville.....	" 3
Terre Haute.....	" 4
Linton, Ind. (afternoon).....	Nov. 5

NEW BRANCHES

Indiana, two.
Oregon, one.
Massachusetts, one.
Kansas, one.
Ohio, one.

NATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

THEODORE DEBS
No. 126 Washington Street, Chicago.

The Social Democratic Party of America declares that life, liberty and happiness depend upon equal political and economic rights.

In our economic development an industrial revolution has taken place, the individual tool of former years having become the social tool of the present. The individual tool was owned by the worker who employed himself and was master of his product. The social tool, the machine, is owned by the capitalist and the worker is dependent upon him for employment. The capitalist thus becomes the master of the worker and is able to appropriate to himself a large share of the product of his labor.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people; but the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system will necessitate the adoption of Socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare.

The present system of social production and private ownership is rapidly converting society into two antagonistic classes—i. e., the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the mill of competition. The issue is now between the two classes first named. Our political liberty is now of little value to the masses unless used to acquire economic liberty.

Independent political action and the trade union movement are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its political, the other its economic wing, and both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system.

Therefore the Social Democratic Party of America declares its object to be:

First—The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the public powers now controlled by capitalists.

Second—The abolition of wage-slavery by the establishment of a national system of co-operative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be administered by society in the common interest of all its members, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domination of capitalism.

The working class and all those in sympathy with their historic mission, to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic Party of America.

The control of political power by the Social Democratic party will be tantamount to the abolition of all class rule.

The solidarity of labor connecting the millions of class-conscious fellow-workers throughout the civilized world will lead to international Socialism, the brotherhood of man. As steps in that direction, we make the following demands:

First—Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete

control of government by the people irrespective of sex.

Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

Third—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation, and communication; all water-works, gas and electric plants, and other public utilities.

Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells.

Fifth—A reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

Sixth—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible.

Ninth—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age.

Tenth—Equal civil and political rights, for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.

Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

ROBERT MEISTER.....Chairman
JOSEPH R. FINN.....Treasurer
SEYMOUR STEDMAN.....Secretary
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NATIONAL PAPER OF THE PARTY:

The Social Democratic Herald
50 CENTS A YEAR.
126 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS: 126 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Fifteen cents will purchase Merrie England in the German language, adapted to American needs. If you don't read German, buy one for your friends.

Smiley's excellent pamphlet, "To What Are Trusts Leading?", sent free to any address for 5 cents.

Modern Socialism, by Chas. H. Vail, 180 pages, 25 cents, this office.

We have received a small lot of the Social Democratic red buttons gotten up by comrades in Milwaukee which will sell at the rate of two for 5 cents until they are gone. In the past we have had numerous calls for them. They have a field of white and the letters, "Social Democratic Party," are of white with the flag as a background. They are pretty and artistic.

The campaign committee has a few dozen photographs, cabinet size, of Eugene V. Debs, which they are selling at 15 cents each.

The small 4-page leaflet used by the Chicago comrades is good for any part of the country; 1,000 to any address, postage paid, for 75 cents.

A new lot of superb campaign buttons have been received at headquarters. They comprise the presidential candidate singly or the two candidates together. They are the same price as the old ones, two for 5 cents, or 20 cents a dozen.

The national emblem of the party, adopted by the national campaign committee and printed on second page of the Herald, will be furnished to branches and committees at 25 cents, postage paid.

Comrade Edwards held his first meeting in Indiana at Kokomo, speaking to 300 people at a street meeting. A local paper said of him: "Mr. Edwards is a fluent and at times an eloquent speaker and is evidently a gentleman of wide reading and high intelligence."

Members of the Social Democratic branches who are vitally interested in the cause of Socialism will not permit these present days, which are of vast importance to the cause, to pass by without paying their membership dues. This is the nearest to hand duty of every Social Democrat.

The Debs-Herron pamphlet is positively the finest propaganda literature ever gotten out in this country. They are 5 cents each, or \$2 by the hundred. They will be just as good after election as before.

The National Committee is now prepared to furnish Leaflet No. 2, Ben Atterbury's "Letter to American Workmen," in German. The price is \$1.25 per thousand. Send in your orders at once and put it out among your German friends.

The Illinois comrades have done great execution with the stickers. They lick them and slap them into place and then hit them a blow with a newspaper formed into a spat. Thus treated they stick like grim death.

Socialists willing to assist in forming new branches of the Social Democratic party are requested to communicate with the secretary, Theodore Debs, 126 Washington street, Chicago.

Get your friend that you are trying to convert to read The Co-Operative Commonwealth, by Lawrence Grovland. You can have it for fifty cents by sending to this office.

It is of the highest importance that all branches remit at the earliest time possible, the quarterly dues for members. The prompt payment of dues is necessary to the proper carrying on of the work at headquarters.

Among the five-cent books, Debs' great speech on "Liberty," his address on "Prison Labor," and Hyndman's Socialism and Slavery, can be used effectively in propaganda. This office.

Now is the time to subscribe to the Social Democratic Herald and get the campaign news of the party. You may be sure this news will not appear in the capitalist papers. The Socialist vote in many places will be suppressed in the press reports, and will only reach us through our comrades. Every man who votes for Debs will be interested to know how many voted the same way, and only the Socialist press will tell him. Subscribe for the Social Democratic Herald; 50 cents a year, 25 cents for six months.

Comrades: Wherever our candidate speaks during the present month (see list of cities in this issue of the Herald) the local branches should have thousands of leaflets to distribute at the meetings, lithographs to display in store windows, and stickers by the thousands.

Do not be merely an approving bystander. Get into the fight and bear your share of the burdens. Capitalism will not be conquered by half-heartedness.

Our German comrades will do well to distribute the German translation of leaflet No. 2, Ben Atterbury's "Letter to American Workmen." Give every German voter a copy and you will much increase the German Socialist vote. The price is \$1.25 a thousand. Send in your orders.

It is advisable to stamp all leaflets, etc., with the local branch address and time of meeting, in order to get more direct returns for the work of distributing them. Let the voters of your locality know of your meeting, and then provide a good speaker to explain the principles of Socialism.

The portrait of the presidential candidate gives great satisfaction. Thousands have been mailed to branches and comrades in all sections of the country. It should be seen in every community; it informs the observer, directs attention to the party and makes votes. Ten copies, 35 cents; 33 for a dollar; single copy, 10 cents; postage prepaid.

Questions

Have you contributed to the national campaign fund?

Have you stuck up 500 stickers—at 50 cents?

Have you formed a new local branch?

Have you increased the membership of your branch?

Have you made a Socialist of your neighbor, your employee, your employer, your grocer, or your landlord?

Have you ordered and distributed a thousand leaflets?

Have you done all you can for the campaign and Socialism?

STICK UP THE STICKERS. MAKE THE FACT STICK

That Socialism is Here to Stick

STICKERS NOW READY

They are two inches square, and a capital thing for Propaganda because they can be used in a hundred ways.

Sent only in packages of 500 or more. Price of 500, by mail, 50 cents.

Address, CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
126 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Notice to Texas Comrades

It will be only about one week until we will begin the work of printing the election tickets for the Social Democratic party of this state. Every Socialist should take an interest in this matter and assist us in the distribution of the tickets, that we may poll our full strength in Texas. The tickets will be ready for distribution by Oct. 25; in time to get them well distributed before election day. Let us hear from you, and send a little help.

W. E. FARMER, Chm.
S. J. HAMPTON, Sec.

NOW READY TWO GREAT SPEECHES

Should be Read by Socialists Everywhere
and Put into the Homes of Non-Socialists

Delivered at Central Music Hall, Chicago, Saturday,
September 29, 1900, by

EUGENE V. DEBS

AND
PROF. GEO. D. HERRON

A Splendid Campaign Document

Sixteen Page Pamphlet. Price, Five Cents
One Hundred, \$2.00

Address, 126 Washington St., Chicago

WANTED

Five Hundred Social Democrats to give One Dollar each to the National Campaign Fund for the work of the committee during the last three weeks of the campaign. The committee is dependent entirely upon voluntary contributions from friends of the movement for funds to discharge the duty assigned to it.

It expects every Social Democrat to do HIS duty.

Illustrated campaign souvenir. Stirring "Songs of Justice," inscribed to E. V. Debs, and Social Democrats of the world, by Rev. H. S. Geneva Lake. Fine. Price, 10c; 15 for \$1. This office.

"..... is a republican. He heard Debs the other night and says he agrees with everything he said. The subscription came in unsought."—Extract from a sample western letter.

FLORIDA SOCIALISTS

E. C. Smith, Ocala, Fla., chairman of the State Executive Committee, Social Democratic Party, wants the name and address of every Socialist and sympathizer in the state.

Are you the only Socialist in your town or in your factory? The Social Democratic Herald will furnish you with the best arguments for Socialism to fire at your neighbors and friends and the members of your union. The Herald will give you Socialism up-to-date and supply you with the most telling ammunition for your arguments.

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Debs meeting, Kansas City.....	15.00
G. W. S., Washington.....	1.00
G. H.....	1.00
Jas. W. Phillips, Ardmore.....	1.00
C. Ram's list, Newark.....	9.50
Previously reported.....	1,609.16
	\$1,744.16

The new leaflets, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, are going out fast. We hope to put in another order with the printers in a week or ten days.

The No. 2 leaflet, by Ben Atterbury, to the American workingman, has run a quarter of a million in the English edition. It is an excellent vote maker and can now be supplied in German, Polish and Bohemian.

New Debs Button

At last we have the BUTTONS, and at the right prices, UNION MADE.

PRICES:

2 Buttons, 5 cents

5 Buttons, 10 cents

12 Buttons, 20 cents

All larger orders than a dozen, 1 1/2 cents each. Charges paid.

National Campaign Committee, S. D. P.,
126 WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LITERATURE

SOCIALISTIC LETTERS
Being the chapters of Merrie England done into German and suited to American conditions
BY VICTOR L. BERGER
200 pages Price 15 cents

THE MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS

A German adaptation of the pamphlet by C. H. Vail.
BY JACOB WINNEN
15 pages. Price 6c., in larger amounts, 3c.

IF YOU SYMPATHIZE WITH TRADE UNIONS

You will encourage the sale
OF UNION LABEL GOODS

If you want Union Label Shoes demand the above Union Stamp. No shoe is Union made unless it bears the Union Stamp. No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp. Visit your shoe dealer and take no excuses. Send for latest list of factories. Subscribe for "The Union Boot and Shoe Worker," 50 cts per year.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union,
620 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS PUSH THEM OUT AND MAKE VOTES

No. 1—Address to Unorganized Socialists

Contains information concerning the Socialist movement in the United States, the party and its methods, object and program.

No. 2—An Open Letter to the Average American Workman

By Ben. Atterbury. This is an admirable and convincing paper on the wage question, production, distribution of wealth and an appeal to the intelligence of the working class.

No. 3—Machine Production Where the Profits Go.

The argument of this leaflet is a clincher because taken from the government reports made by the Commissioner of Labor, and proves that machinery, combinations, trusts and systematized production must lead to socialism. It's the only way out.

No. 4—Toilers of America Vote for Your Freedom.

This is a remarkably effective campaign document. Written by a prominent member of the United Mine Workers, it sets forth in a convincing manner the reasons why the miners of the country, railroadmen and all other wage workers should support the Social Democratic ticket.

No. 5—Industrial Crises— Cause and Cure.

A strong appeal to the common sense of the voters, this leaflet gives the Socialist view of industrial crises and convincingly shows that Socialism is the necessary solution.

No. 6—Platform and Debs Epigrams.

This is a very attractive addition to our campaign literature; it gives the party platform complete with a collection of the very best epigrammatic sentences from the lectures of Eugene V. Debs, together with other striking contributions.

Put Them Into the Hands of Every
Workingman

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50 Copies	\$.10
100 Copies15
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1,000 Copies	1.00
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POSTAGE PAID.

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